



GERMANS ENTER VAUX; DRIVE AT FORT REPULSED

Hold Part of Village, but Are Unable to Push Advance Up Height.

CHARGED FOUR DEEP WEST OF DOUAMONT

Paris Official Report Tells of Terrific Losses in Friday's Battle.

INVADERS MAKE GAIN NEAR RHEIMS

Capture Position Covering 1,400 Yards to Depth of Two-thirds of Mile.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, March 11.—There was a pronounced lull to-day on the Verdun front. West of Douaumont, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, there was violent artillery fire, indicating the possibility that the Germans may attempt another attack in this sector. But the artillery was less violent on the rest of the front, including the sector of the Woivre, and no infantry action was attempted during the day.

Further official details given to-day of the infantry fighting west of Douaumont yesterday show that the Germans suffered enormous losses in these encounters, in which they were able to make no appreciable progress. Three attacks were made in all. Each attack was made by four lines of men. French artillery and machine guns mowed down the Germans as they came on and the ground was covered with dead at the end of the battle.

Germans Enter Vaux.

The Germans made even stronger efforts last night to capture the Vaux heights. After a prolonged bombardment, further infantry attacks were directed against the village and the Germans gained a foothold in some houses to the east of the village church. When an effort was made to continue these gains to include the western part of the village the Germans were driven back and the French are still in possession of the western part.

The Germans turned their attention to the Vaux fort and were able to make some progress along the slopes leading to the position, but failed under a French fire to reach the barred way entrance.

The Germans made a spirited attack yesterday on the French salient at Bois des Buttes, near Villers-Bretonneux, north-west of Berry-au-Bac. Several hours of preliminary artillery work preceded the attack. French counter attacks repulsed the Germans from the north-western and western extremities of the salient, which the Germans had won.

The Germans also were attempting to gain last night an important communication trench on the west side of the Meuse between Bethincourt and Chantreaux. The trench was repulsed immediately by a counter attack.

Artillery Fire Slackens.

The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night follows: In Belgium a destructive fire was directed against the enemy trenches and communicating trenches in the region of Steenstraete and the environs of Hixhoux.

In Artois, to the east of Neuville, we exploded a mine, the crater of which was occupied.

Between the Somme and the Oise we bombarded German organizations in the region of Herbecourt, Laucourt and Bouvignies.

To the north of the Aisne the enemy positions were maintained very lively in the region of the Bois de Buttes, to the south of Villers-Bretonneux.

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery on both sides was less active in the course of the day. On the right bank an intense bombardment was maintained by the French to the west of Douaumont.

It was less violent on the rest of the front, as well as in the Woivre. The enemy did not attempt any offensive action on the whole of our front. According to the latest information the ferocious assaults made yesterday against our trenches in the west of Douaumont were murderous for the enemy. The Germans attacked three times in lines four deep. Moved down by our artillery and machine guns they retired, leaving the ground covered with dead.

Fighting at Vaux Intense.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows: In the sector of the Aisne the enemy, after being bombarded for several hours by our artillery, moved out from Villers-Bretonneux and attacked the salient known by our line as the Bois des Buttes.

After a very spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity as well as from the western part of the salient. The Germans had succeeded in capturing the Bois des Buttes.

West of the Meuse the Germans last night continued a strong attack on the Bois de Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chantreaux. An intense counter attack drove the enemy from the Bois de Bethincourt.

Readers of newspapers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on the "Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (1200 Beckman) and missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

Continued on Fifth Page.

GERMAN PLEDGES BROKEN IF SILLIUS WAS TORPEDOED

Seven Americans on Neutral Bark, Sunk Near Havre, All Saved—Possibly Victims of Mine, Washington Thinks—State Department Orders Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The trouble between the United States and Germany over the submarine question may be brought to a head as a result of the alleged action of a submarine commander in sinking the Norwegian bark Silius. This ship, with seven Americans on board, was sunk without warning in Havre Roads on the night of March 9. According to advices received from Consul Osborne at Havre the seven Americans were rescued.

Whether or not the sinking of the Silius may be followed by a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany will depend altogether upon the facts developed by the investigation instituted to-day by order of Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State. The Silius is believed to have been an unarmed ship. Assurances have been received from Germany by the United States that such vessels will in no circumstances be attacked in violation of the rules referring to warning and search. For this reason Government officials and German Embassy authorities incline to the belief that the inquiry set in motion to-day will disclose that the Silius was sunk by a floating mine.

Rights of American Seamen.
The loss of the Silius was first reported last night from London. Confirmation was conveyed to the Department in the cablegram from Consul Osborne, which stated that three members of the crew were reported to be lost.

Secretary Lansing will suspend judgment until all the facts are ascertained. If the Silius, an unarmed neutral vessel, was attacked without warning the act is a clear violation of the pledges made by the German Government with regard to submarine warfare.

The seven Americans aboard the bark, sailing from New York for Havre on February 28, were members of the crew. This fact only adds to the serious aspect of the situation. It is held by the State Department that Americans following the sea for a livelihood are really more entitled to protection than citizens who elect to travel. The fact that the seven men were saved cannot be regarded as lessening the offense if the circumstances were as reported by Consul Osborne. One of them, John Hartmann, 18 years old, was seriously injured in the legs and was taken to the Pasteur Hospital.

Among State Department officials the view was quite generally expressed that the Silius was undoubtedly sunk by a mine. This view is entertained despite the despatches stating that the vessel was torpedoed. There is no indication in the official despatches of the nationality of the submarine. Officials here are inclined to believe that the American Consul at Havre has received information from members of the crew, who might have been mistaken as to the cause of the tragedy. These officials declare that if the Silius was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine commander the act was in direct contravention of pledges made to this Government by the German Government.

In German circles the view was expressed to-day that if a submarine commander had sunk the Silius he acted through ignorance of the character of the vessel. It is regarded as significant, however, that the Silius, according to advices received here, had her neutral character plainly marked on her sides.

Awaits Full Report.

It was announced to-day that Secretary Lansing will not act in the Silius case until he has received full reports from official quarters. He must have sufficient evidence to justify his action. Several affidavits cannot reach here for a week or two days.

That the Silius was unarmed was generally taken for granted, since she was a neutral ship of commerce. This fact in itself, according to the authorities, may make the case more serious than any that have confronted this Government since the war began. The Central Powers have never made the contention that neutrals must not travel with safety on unarmed neutral ships.

Owing to the far-up in Mexico very little attention was given at the State Department to-day to the case of the Silius. Further, the issuance of orders for an inquiry as to the facts, Secretary Lansing was engrossed in Mexican affairs, and President Wilson was out of the city. The Secretary declined to make any comment on the matter pending the receipt of full official reports.

The Silius was a 1,500-ton three-masted, formerly the British bark Helly. It is reported that Capt. Svendsen of the Silius was drowned and that two sailors were missing. The remaining members of the crew were saved.

The New York agent of the line stated that only four Americans, all members of the crew, were on board the Silius when she was sunk. There were no passengers.

The Americans were Henry Monahan of Boston, Daniel Norah of Connecticut, David Sherman of Bedford, Mass., and John Hartmann of Philadelphia. The bark sailed from New York on February 4 for Havre with 2,200 tons of barley. Capt. A. B. Svendsen was in command of the crew of seventeen men.

GERMANY MARKING TIME
Paris, March 11.—The Temps says: "Germany is now marking time. The better way of falsifying the issue with the United States instead of straightforwardly renouncing her criminal form of warfare, she is pursuing her adopted attitude to its true end."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

PARIS "TEMPS" SAYS SUBMARINE POLICY IS INSURANCE.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, March 11.—The Temps says: "Germany is now marking time. The better way of falsifying the issue with the United States instead of straightforwardly renouncing her criminal form of warfare, she is pursuing her adopted attitude to its true end."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

"Whatever objections in principle the Americans believe are to be added to the German position, they are not in any possible connection between them and the inexcusable submarine proceedings which assault American citizens and the intelligent in their assured rights."

'LIAR' TO MOSS BY B. R. T. HEAD STARTS FRACAS

Hearing Almost Becomes Affray as Col. Williams Accuses Lawyer.

SPECTATOR HAULED UP ON JOHN DOE WRIT

A dark indigo blue haze of profanity, expletives, denunciations, threats and apologies enveloped yesterday's gathering of the Thompson legislative inquiry. Several hours of the committee's time and a John Doe subpoena were required to settle the sulphurous atmosphere diffused through the room when Col. Timothy S. Williams, president of the B. R. T., hypothetically called Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, a damned liar and an interested spectator added to the characterization the epithet "boater," embellished with the same adjective.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

Col. Williams, who entered the hearing a few minutes before the noon recess, a bundle of papers and portfolio under his arm, took violent exception to a statement attributed to Mr. Moss in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Moss intended to try to prove that the B. R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to "the doughy Colonel," as he later called him, came out of a credit of \$100,000 allowed by the city to a subsidiary of the B. R. T. Col. Williams waited until the noon recess, when some of the audience had left the room, before he was at the hearing.

PERSHING AND 5,000 TROOPS TO INVADE MEXICO; WAR AEROS TO HUNT VILLA; CARRANZA OUT, OBREGON IN, IS REPORT

First Chief Put in Jail, State Department Believes.

ARMY LEADER IN CHARGE OF AFFAIRS

Part of Silliman's Report on Carranza's Fate Deleted.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT ARE GIVEN, HOWEVER

Hints of Overthrow Sifted In From Mexico All Day.

NOT A U. S. TROOPER OVER BORDER YET WILSON SEEKING TO BUY UPPER MEXICO?

Waiting to See if They Must Fight Carranza Too, Is Report.

WOULD NEED MORE MEN "NEWS" TO COL. HOUSE

El Paso, Tex., March 11.—Although activity has been in progress all day in Fort Bliss and the army camp at El Paso for field duty, not a move has been made tonight in the direction of Mexico with any armed force. Gen. Pershing, the officer selected to command the punitive expedition, referred all inquiries to the War Department at Washington.

The only organization here known positively to have received orders to go with the expedition into Mexico is the Signal Corps. It is also known that the Signal Corps has been ordered to go with the expedition into Mexico.

Telephone messages from Columbus, N. M., the scene of the third Thursday morning, that the thirteenth cavalry stationed there has not received any orders further than to hold itself in readiness. Camp had not been broken tonight.

Gen. Pershing is reported to-night as still at San Antonio. He has not reached here. It is said that he will make headquarters at El Paso when Pershing leads the troops into Mexico.

Must Await More Troops.
Without allowing the use of their names, officers said it will not be possible to move the troops now here into Mexico until troops arrive from interior points in the United States to take up the line of march. El Paso and other border points.

There are hints that the United States is not prepared to carry out its plans for invading Mexico because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

Official notification was given this morning by United States Consul Edwards, at El Paso, that because of lack of troops and that in the event of protests from Carranza and any show of resistance on the part of his forces it will be necessary to delay the expedition until a new army can be raised.

WARNING TO KEEP OUT SEEN IN CARRANZA NOTE

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A note from Gen. Carranza, signed by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Acuna, was presented to the State Department to-day. The First Chief asks permission to send Mexican troops across the United States border to "capture Villa."

Nothing was said by Carranza as to the note of the United States telling him that United States troops were going in to get Villa.

The note from Carranza was interpreted in various ways by the Government officials.

A prominent Senator saw in it an attempt to warn the United States that Carranza will refuse to agree to let American troops come into Mexico. This Senator also had private communication from Mexico that this was just what the First Chief intended to do. He predicted armed intervention.

A despatch received from Los Angeles says that Carranza will notify the State Department that if troops are sent into Mexico they will have to fight the Carranzistas as well as Villa.

Advices from El Paso and other border points say that it is